

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXII, No. 3940. 號二十月二年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

日八十月正年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Sutton, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILKS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LAZAR, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co. Manila, C. HENRIKSEN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON:—AGENCY, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

### HONGKONG AGENCY.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—E. R. BEILLON, Esq.  
J. F. COADES, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
A. MOLVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, January 27, 1876.

## ON SALE.

### THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FANDERDOL-MATHEWS.

Price, \$3.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co. Hongkong, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### NOTICE.

FROM this date and until further notice, Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act, at this Port, as Agent of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors, O. BERTRAND.

Hongkong, January 29, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DEACON in our Firm, ceased on the 8th September last.

Mr. ALFRED T. DUVAL was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st ultimo.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

MR. OTTO GRABE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1876.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, January 1876.

#### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

#### NOTICE.

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

THE Underigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the YUEN FAT HONG, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHEE & Co.

O. SUN GHEE.

Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

## Intimations.

### WANTED.

A CAPTAIN for STEAM-TOG "FAME." Apply to the Secretary, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7, 1876.

### WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as Servant Maid, to accompany a Lady or family on route to Europe.

Terms: Free Passage Home.  
Address: "Home-passages," care of the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 4% or 8% per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after THURSDAY, the 27th Instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, F. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1876.

#### NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the Jury List for 1876 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, omissions, objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of February A.D., 1876, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the list as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or exemption to which any want of qualification, on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

F. S. HUFFAM, Deputy Registrar.

Hongkong, January 9, 1876.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 17th current, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 17th current, (both days included,) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER 1875, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876.

### THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th February Next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, January 17, 1876.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 18th February Next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

In the Estate of SIDNEY DEACON, deceased.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward the same to the Underigned at the same time to the Underigned at the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

G. M. SMITH,

Attorney for the Executors.

Canton, February 1, 1876.

## For Sale.

### TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

#### FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Lumps, Handpicked, Double-sorted at \$5 per Ton. Ssaki, at \$5 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,

No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point, Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

### DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.)  
Pints, \$10 " " "  
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

BOUTBON WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

For Sale by HEARD & Co.,

Hongkong, June 28, 1875.

## For Sale.

### CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.

Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.

Wool Plaids and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

## VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## FOR SALE.

### THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

#### AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Sited on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$78.78.

FAIRY LOT 17, POKPOOLUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

#### AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

#### AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses.

Area 1,064 Tanbos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floor Silk Press, Commodore's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House, Area, 554 Tanbos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. MINSTEAD,

Trustees A. Heard & Co's Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO"

Captain PURCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

#### STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "SUND"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Lombardy with the next English Mail.

A. MOYER, Superintendant.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

#### STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for KAGASAKI & HIOGO.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "LOMBARDY"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOYER, Superintendant.

Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "ULYSSES" will be despatched on or about the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

#### FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "JOWEN,"

Captain S. PARK, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GILBE, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 11, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A-1 British Ship "SAKAI NICHOLSON," 935 Tons Register, Captain SAKAI, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF PEKING" will  
leave Hongkong for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th  
February, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Route, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1876. fe15



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GUALIOR, Captain J. C. BARNOT, with Her  
Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at  
Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the  
Office until 2 p.m. on the 16th Instant.  
For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods shipped  
by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, February 4, 1876. fe17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-  
parted for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. 20th Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 3, 1876. me1

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

HAUSEN'S PATENT  
COMPOSITION PAINT,  
For Ships' Bottoms.

Sole Agents for China,

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now  
ready at this Office—210c. \$1 each.

Singapore, 1876.

## Insurances.

QUREN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further  
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for  
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital; and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually. In  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coal in Matched, on Goods on Board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The Third,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the world,  
in accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contrib-  
uted by each, the remaining third being  
carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, 2500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company in  
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at  
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against  
undivided Dividends, Interest, or  
Bonuses, are requested to present same for  
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank before the 1st April, 1876; otherwise  
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,  
Liquidator.

F. D. SASSON,  
Liquidator.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,  
Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company,  
are prepared to grant Insurances at cur-  
rent rates.

MELOERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## Intimations.

## COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to  
Steamers by the Underigned.  
Orders may be left at the Godowns,  
Wanchi, with Mr. J. Macdonald, or at  
No. 1, Kwokshing, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to  
become vacant, Applications for the  
same addressed to the Chairman will be  
received up to the 25th Instant. Salary  
\$1,500 per annum.

Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,

F. PEIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO  
(Germany.)

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW—  
Complete Set of Vol. 1.  
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Not 1 and 2, Vol. 1.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)  
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One Dollar will be given for each of the  
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VESSELS bound can secure Pi-  
lotage from Peel Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure  
FIRST CLASS PILOTS, by applying to  
the Underigned at Praya Central, No. 22.  
The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 8 at the  
main-mast.

H. F. STEART.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876. ap5

## Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-  
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE  
"SHANGHAI GAZETTE" AND  
"CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE  
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA  
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION  
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE  
ADVANTAGE TO  
ADVERTISERS  
IS OBVIOUS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one-half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY  
FALCONER, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS  
against the above Estate are requested  
to send in Particulars of the same to the  
Underigned, on or before the 28th Day of  
February, 1876, after which date no Claims  
will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to make Imme-  
diate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER,  
Administratrix.

Hongkong, December 8, 1875. fe28

## NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI, or THE FUNDAMENTALS OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
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Orders will be received by Messrs Lane  
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Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

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page 84.)

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during the Fifteenth Century, (Con-  
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An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty  
Years of Foreign Intercourse with  
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Hongkong, January 11, 1876.

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## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1876) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
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The charges for advertisements are now  
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A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
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In consequence of Spurious Imitations of  
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The most delicious Sauce in the  
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This cheap and excellent Sauce  
makes the plainest viands palatable,  
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To Chops, Steaks, Fish,  
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The best, cheapest and most  
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The best remedy known for  
Indigestion, General Debility,  
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The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,  
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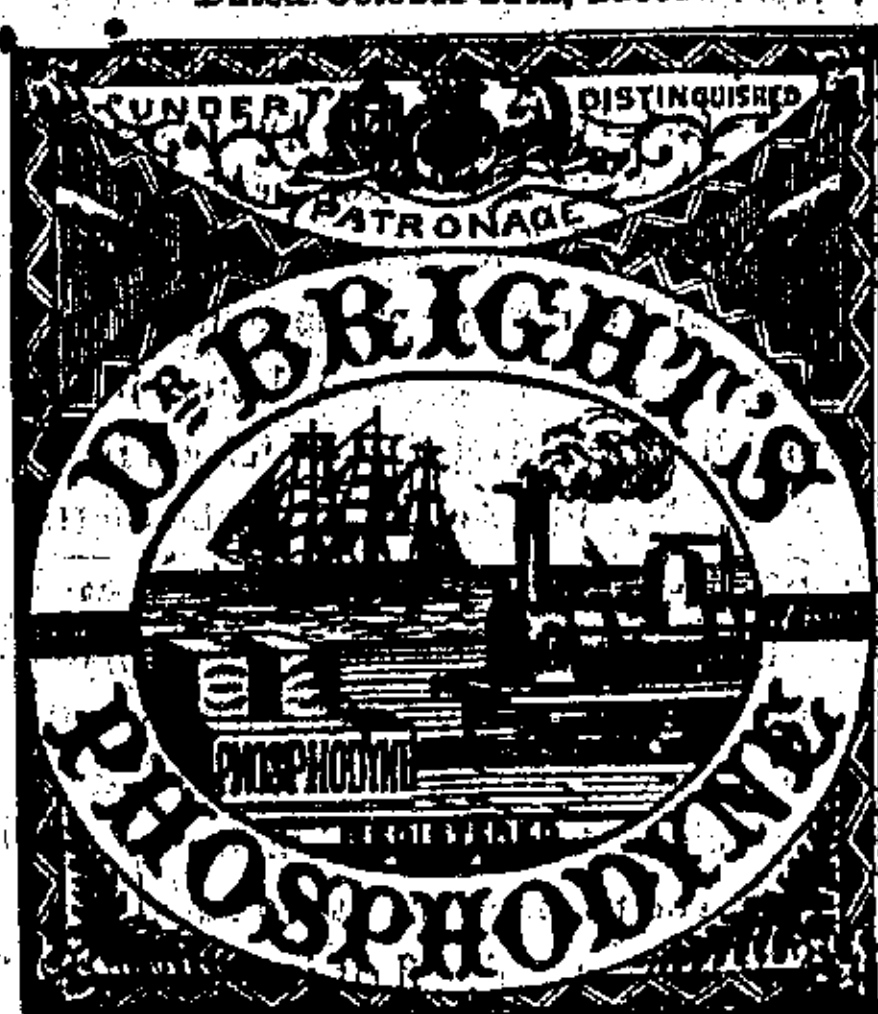
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## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONE OXYGEN)  
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy, and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Distresses, Noises in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion,  
Flatulency, Incapacity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Trembling  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-  
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood  
and life generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-  
trically upon the organism; for instance, it  
excites nature to generate that human electricity  
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting care or  
thought upon the individual as to the process.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which so many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the liver acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the English Government  
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-  
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the  
same words are also blown in the bottle.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—  
Multitudes of People are hopelessly  
suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver  
Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypo-  
chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of  
Hearing, Sight, and Memory; Lassitude,  
Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of  
a permanent cure by the new remedy  
Phosphodyne (Ozone Oxygen), which at  
once allays all irritation and excitement,  
imports new energy and life to the enfeebled  
constitution, and rapidly cures every  
stage of these hitherto incurable and dis-  
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and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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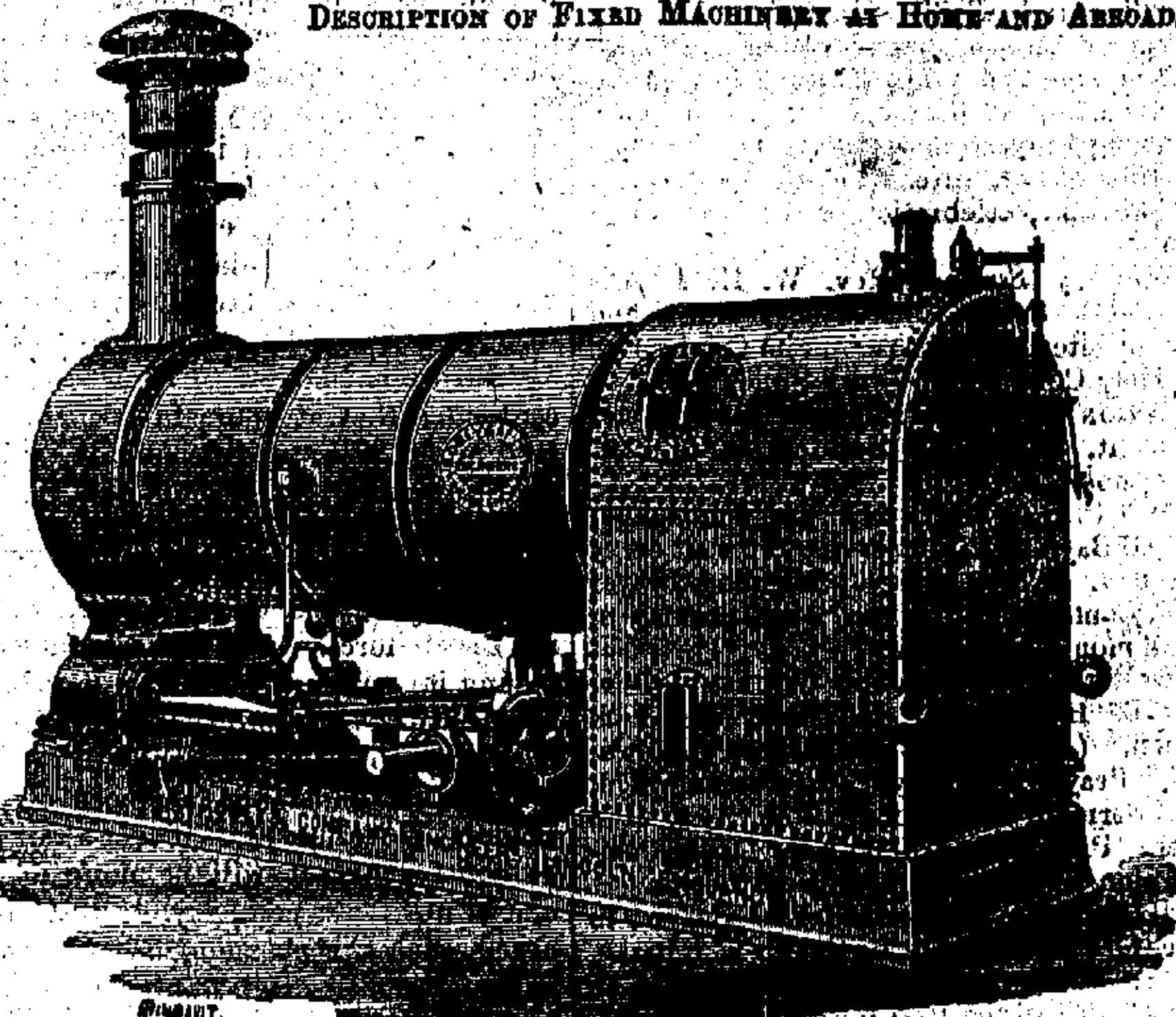
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NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



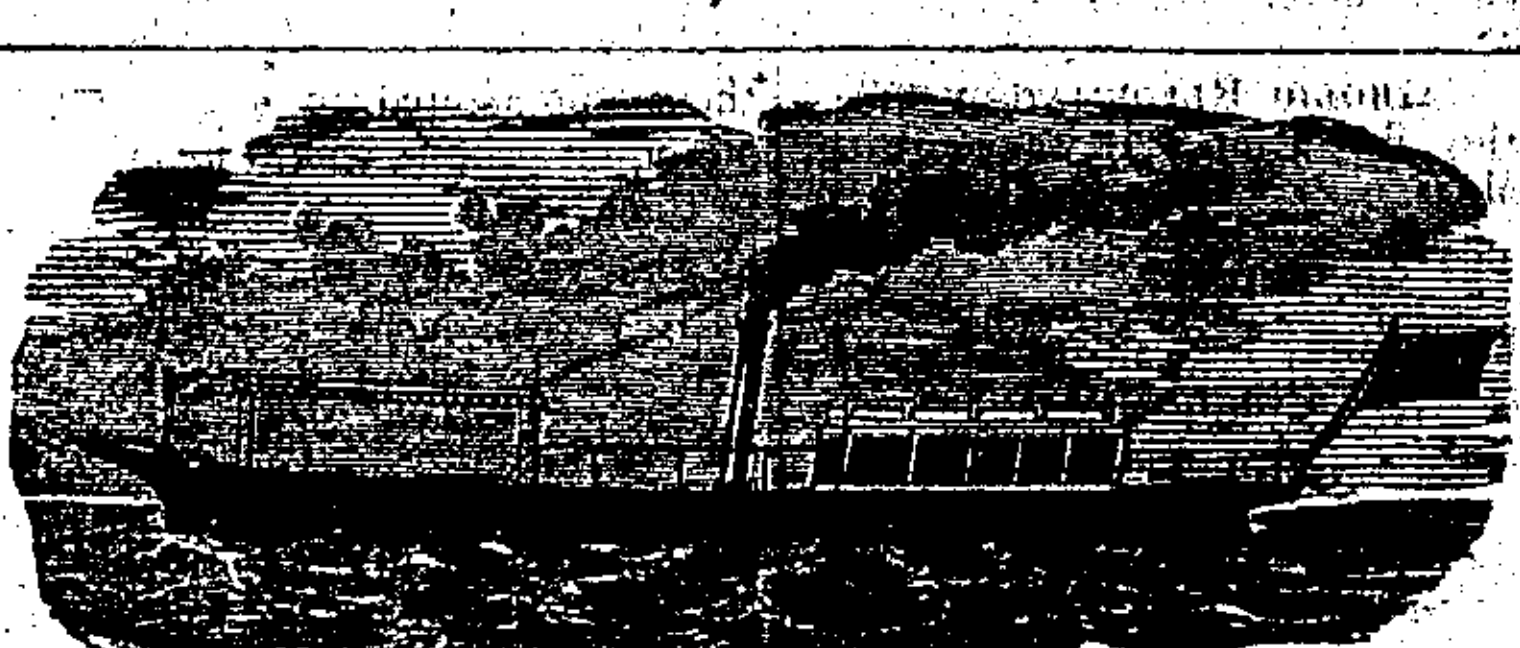
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Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.

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YARROW'S  
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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

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The Best Investment of the Day

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And where there is no previous knowledge  
of the business required, is a Lemonade,  
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for Aerated Drinks. The book of 100 pages  
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THE best and safest remedy for Coughs,  
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Phlegm.

These LOZENGES contain no opium nor  
any deleterious drug, therefore the most  
delicate can take them with perfect con-  
fidence. No remedy is so speedy and cer-  
tain in its beneficial effects.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF YEARS' STANDING.  
Cainacore, near Stroud,  
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Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma  
for several years, I could find no relief  
from any medicine whatever, until I was  
induced, about two years ago, to try a box  
of your valuable Lozenges, and found such  
relief from them that I am determined for  
the future never to be without a box of  
them in the house, and will do all in my  
power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of  
any advantage, you are quite at liberty to  
make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir,  
your most obliged servant,

W. J. TRIGG.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread  
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to  
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Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

## Intimations.

BEST Food for Infants,

applying the  
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT  
in the most digestible and convenient form



## To Let.

TO LET.  
With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs KATMA & Co.  
The House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSE & Co.

The Dwelling House and Offices, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DRYER & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.  
The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GABRIEL.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguiar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F. DEGNARA.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

## TO BE LET.

WITH Possession on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. V. BILLEN.

For all particulars, apply to  
ROBERT G. ALFORD,  
Surveyor, Club Chambers.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1876. fe29

## TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS, on the Quay.

Apply to  
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zeland Street.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

10-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAKAO.  
The Steamship  
"HAILONG,"  
Captain Abbott, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe15

FOR SHANGHAI.  
Taking Cargo at through rates for TIENTSIN,  
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.

The Steamship  
"THALES,"  
Captain Abbott, will leave for  
the above Port on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.

Despatches will close at 11.30 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe16

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the  
shareholders will be held at the Office  
of the Company, Club Chambers, on MON-  
DAY, the 28th February, at 3 p.m., for  
the purpose of receiving a Statement of  
Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the  
Report of the Directors; for the election of  
Directors and Auditors; also to declare a  
Dividend.

By Order of the Board,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe28

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 16th to  
the 28th instant, both days included.

By Order,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe29

HONGKONG  
HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1876.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER, FRUIT, and  
Vegetable Show will be held in the  
PUBLIC GARDENS on FRIDAY and  
SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th instants.  
Open to Visitors on each day at 2 p.m.  
Intending Exhibitors are invited to send  
Plants in Pots on the 17th instant, and  
Vegetables and Cut Flowers before 10 a.m.  
on the 18th instant. By kind permission  
of the Colonel and Officers of H. M.'s 26th  
Regiment, the Band will play.

Admission.—50 cents, by Tickets obtainable  
at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,  
or by Payment at the Gate.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe19

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE  
of His Excellency SIR ARTHUR  
KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., G.C.B.

THE FRENCH "OPERA COMIQUE  
TROUPE," lately of PARIS, LONDON,  
ST. PETERSBURG, NEW YORK and SAISON,  
Will give their last Performance but one on

Thursday Next,  
February 17th, 1876.

"Mr. Chouffouri restera chez lui  
le 18."

Opérette-Bouffe, Music by Offenbach.  
Chouffouri, K.C.M.G., G.C.B.

Babylas, Madame Dorla.  
Ernestine, Madame Dorla.

"LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,"  
Opéra Comique Music by Victor Massé.

Jeannette, Madame Dorla.  
Madame Dorla, Madame Dorla.

A Parisienne, Dress Circle and Stalls, 50c.  
Back Seats, 25c.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance  
to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at  
Messrs LANE & Co., also at the door of  
the Theatre, on the night of Performance.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
The Steamship  
"JASANDRA,"  
Captain LARKER, will leave  
for the above Ports on  
SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876. fe19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Feb. 12, Kwangtung, British steamer,  
491, Pitman, Foochow Feb. 9, Amoy 30,  
Swatow 11, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Feb. 12, Hailong, British steamer, 277,  
J. O. Abbott, Amoy Feb. 9, Fishers Island  
10, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Feb. 12, Ly-ee-moon, British steamer, 611,  
G. R. Stevens, Saigon Feb. 7 (noon), Rice  
and General.—LANDSTRAM & Co.

Feb. 12, Penguin, British steamer, 1122,  
W. S. Cowell, Saigon Feb. 7, Rice.—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Feb. 12, Thingalla, Danish steamer,  
1577, Mourier, Saigon Feb. 6, Rice.—  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

DEPARTURES.  
Feb. 12, Argyle, for Singapore, &c.  
12, Hindostan, for Singapore, &c.  
12, Emerald, for Manila.

12, Norma, for Swatow.  
12, Wm. H. Bess, for Manila.  
12, Poho, for Shanghai.

12, Killarney, for Cape St. James.  
12, Helena, for Callao.  
12, Kate Waters, for Saigon.

CLEARED.  
Bianca Portico, for Bangkok.  
Hastings, for Newchwang.  
Hongkong, for Callao.

Fernambuco, for Saigon.  
Birker, for Rangoon.  
Yavorth Castle, for Keelung.

Yavorth Castle, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.—Per Kwangtung, Mr Hatch,  
Mr. Danielson, and 80 Chinese.  
Per Hailong, 7 Chinese.  
Per Penguin, 1 Chinese.

Per Thingalla, 9 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.—Per Hindostan, Messrs A.  
N. Blakeman, M. S. Horawalla, Rev. T.  
G. Selby, 11 deck and 200 Chinese.

Per Argyle, for Calcutta, Mr and Mrs  
Corrie, and 2 European deck; for Singa-  
pore, 168 Chinese.  
Per Norma, 81 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Kwangtung reports:  
first and middle parts of passage experi-  
enced moderate N.E. winds and fine wea-  
ther, latter part light N.E. and E.N.E.  
winds and cloudy weather. In Foochow:  
H.M.S. Midg, passed the Douglas in River  
Min, and the Yungching in North Channel  
both bound in. In Amoy: German frigate  
Aradne and S.S. Formosa. In Swatow:  
Chinese gunboat Chento, steamers Foochow  
and B-jah.

The British steamer Hailong reports:  
first part of passage strong N.E. monsoon  
with heavy sea and cloudy weather, latter  
part moderate Northerly winds and fine  
weather. On the morning of the 11th off  
the Lamrocks, passed a P. & O. Co.'s str.  
and one of Holt's steamer bound North.

The Brit. steamer Ly-ee-moon reports:  
had strong monsoon and heavy head sea  
the whole passage. Passed str. Braemar  
Castle, Cuddow Castle, and Mecca in the  
river, bound up, passed str. Penguin bound  
N. about noon on 8th, at 10 p.m. same day  
passed a schooner rigged steamer bound S.  
5 p.m. Wednesday the 9th, passed steamer  
Frian bound South, 7.30 a.m. 11th passed  
a large schooner-rigged steamer, painted  
black with red bottom and black funnel,  
bound South. Came to anchor inside the  
Green Island at 11.30 p.m. H.M.S. Audacious  
left Saigon on Sunday for Hongkong.

The British steamer Penguin reports:  
first part of passage strong N.E. monsoon  
with heavy head sea, the latter part fine  
weather.

The Danish steamer Thingalla reports:  
strong N.E. monsoon with heavy head sea,  
latter part fine weather and cloudy.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.—  
For COOKTOWN.—  
Per CITY OF EXETER, at 1.30 p.m.  
on Monday, the 14th inst.; instead  
of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per THALES, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednes-  
day, the 16th instant.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-  
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-  
EN, ROCKHAMPTON, KEPPEL  
BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TAS-  
MANIA and MELBOURNE.—  
Per BOWEN, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday,  
the 18th inst.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—  
Daylight.—Hailong leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Takao.  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Goods per Bionter undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Poho undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Transfer Books of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, closed from this date to 28th instant, included.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.—  
Noon.—Thales leaves for Shanghai.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.

3 p.m.—Research Ordinance Annual Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

8 p.m.—Opera Comique at City Hall. Olympe leaves for London on or about this date.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—  
Noon.—Bowen leaves for Cooktown, Sydney and Melbourne.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

2 p.m.—Horticultural Show in Public Gardens.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.—  
2 p.m.—Horticultural Show.

2 p.m.—Cassandra leaves for Singapore and Penang.

## MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd; Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghill, O.S.A. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7.2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.50, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring Garden.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 8, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignolo. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yavorth leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1876.

THE Report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half year ending the 31st December ultimo: is a far more satisfactory document than it has been in the power of the Directors to lay before the shareholders for some time past. As having expressed our confidence in the elasticity of the Bank's prospects, when a large number of Colonists took the gloomiest views of its future, we may perhaps be permitted to express our gratification at this result. The net profits of the past half-year have borne a very respectable proportion to those made in years when trade was not supposed to be suffering from any unusual depression, and as less than half of the sum at disposal is appropriated for dividend, in order to provide for all bad and doubtful debts, another year's working will, it may confidently be assumed, restore the Bank to its old position. It is but just to the Directors to admit that they exercised very proper discretion in the account they gave in their last semi-annual report regarding "doubtful accounts." These have turned out better than was anticipated, and this fact will, we doubt not, be borne in mind at the coming meeting. It is of course known that the bad and doubtful debts provided for on this occasion are to a large extent old matters; and if the sum retained to cover them absolutely extinguishes any further claims from bygone losses, the Bank has before it a clear run. Although the shares have not maintained the rate they reached a few weeks since, the unusual rise was very cautiously accepted at the time. If no unforeseen events arise to disturb the course, the coming six months will probably compare favourably with the past. Confidence, the mainstay of a bank, has at all events returned in both the management and prospects. The members chosen as a Consultative Committee are men who command considerable respect for their thorough business habits and acquaintance with the Chinese trade. No one will on this occasion grudge the Directors their fees, and Mr Greig will in leaving be able to feel that the vessel under his command has safely got into deep water before his religious temporary charges.

This garden lot-holders of Howloong have called a meeting for Monday next, to discuss a subject of much importance to themselves and of some interest to many other residents in the Colony. It is felt that the present lease system is unsatisfactory. Few people care to lay out money in improving land who cannot feel that they will at least reap the reward of their expenditure by acquiring something pertaining to the future of real property. Unfortunately the limit of 14 years placed on such leases will soon lead to a deterioration rather than an improvement in the value of such lots as may have been improved, and the lot-holders purpose, we understand,

addressing a petition to His Excellency the Governor on the subject.

As regards their "rights" there is not much to be said. They took their leases with their eyes open, and cannot complain if the terms are enforced. But another and very different question is the good policy of the Government in refusing to grant long leases. We are quite aware that even the present arrangement was a concession obtained by Sir Arthur Kennedy from the Home Government. But it is not improper to suggest that, now H. E. has had the opportunity of fairly estimating the probabilities of the Colonial future, he might find himself able to strongly recommend that long leases be granted to present and future holders. It is, we believe, contended that at some future date the land might be wanted for official or railroad purposes. As regards the former, the ample Military and Naval reservations are sufficient for any conceivable contingency. As to the latter, we do not see its force. A railroad of any sort having its terminus in British Kowloon is more than an improbability. But yet more improbable is it that it will ever be undertaken under the auspices of the Colonial Government. If ever a railroad be constructed, it will be done at the cost of a private company. But, it is urged, such a concession, as we talk of, might essentially interfere with a most important project. We do not grant the allegation, but supposing it to be valid, it is easily provided for. Insert in every lease a clause requiring the lessee to cede his rights upon a Government valuation. This would at least allow the majority to enjoy possession undisturbed by the fear that they might some day be called upon to vacate. The advantages to the Government of converting Kowloon into real leasehold property are too obvious to need insist on. The exchequer would gain, while those who aspired to something beyond a croquet ground would be able to satisfy themselves. It seems a pity that one of the very few chances of forming a healthy settlement beyond the actual limits of the island should be wantonly rejected.

We beg again to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that steam-launches constantly ply in the harbour after dark without proper lights. An accident nearly occurred owing to this cause last evening, and it is high time that compliance with the law were enforced. There is, we believe, some doubt as to the tonnage of many launches requiring them to carry lights. But in view of the fact that a steam cutter running into a gig may do just as much harm as a coast steamer, this doubt should be at once removed by an enactment that all "vessels" (vessels including boats) propelled by steam shall carry lights. We must also (again) point out that pilots of launches professing to comply with the Ordinance do not in many cases exercise the slightest care to see that their lights are properly placed—the result being that they are either almost invisible or misleading. Apopos of this, we should like to ask who is responsible for this state of affairs. Ordinances do not as a rule enforce themselves. But we have not yet heard that an inspector of steam lights has been appointed, and until some such official takes the matter in hand, such evasions as we refer to will be common.

The news published by the Daily Press regarding Li Hieh-tai's degradation is satisfactory from a public rather than a personal point of view. We do not entertain very great hopes that the astute official in question will quietly obey the edict, but we are quite sensible of the impression which it will make on the Chinese mind. That Sir Thomas Wade should have succeeded in obtaining this decision is satisfactory. Its promulgation is most probably due to the news that British troops would cross Burma, conjoined with the intelligence that the China squadron was about to be strengthened, this having of course been known to the Minister some fortnight before it became an item of local news. Whatever the cause, however, the edict is an unmistakable sign that the Chinese at length recognize the "mistake" (as they doubtless think it) which has been made; and this is no slight thing gained.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE Press, commenting on the intelligence that Li Hieh-tai has been degraded by edict and ordered to Yunnan-foo for trial, says that this is the first real proof afforded by the Peking Government of their intention to comply with the spirit of the British demands. It may be that, as they themselves assert, the Chinese are unable to ensure his compliance with their orders. In any case, however, we have noted something by the degradation of this official.—Referring to the recently issued edict about opening of coal mines at Kelling, the Press expresses a hope, based on "the improvements recently sanctioned and adopted, that the Chinese Government is at last really alive to the immense importance of the development of the vast mineral resources of the Empire, and that the changes in the system of working coal just made will be followed by the opening up of many other rich deposits, and the application of modern machinery. Meantime the progress of the improvements to be introduced at the North Formosa mines will be watched with great interest by all foreigners."

## addressing a petition to His Excellency the Governor on the subject.

As regards their "rights" there is not much to be said. They took their leases with their eyes open, and cannot complain if the terms are enforced. But another and very different question is the good policy of the Government in refusing to grant long leases. We are quite aware that even the present arrangement was a concession obtained by Sir Arthur Kennedy from the Home Government. But it is not improper to suggest that, now H. E. has had the opportunity of fairly estimating the probabilities of the Colonial future, he might find himself able to strongly recommend that long leases be granted to present and future holders. It is, we believe, contended that at some future date the land might be wanted for official or railroad purposes. As regards the former, the ample Military and Naval reservations are sufficient for any conceivable contingency. As to the latter, we do not see its force. A railroad of any sort having its terminus in British Kowloon is more than an improbability. But yet more improbable is it that it will ever be undertaken under the auspices of the Colonial Government. If ever a railroad be constructed, it will be done at the cost of a private company. But, it is urged, such a concession, as we talk of, might essentially interfere with a most important project. We do not grant the allegation, but supposing it to be valid, it is easily provided for. Insert in every lease a clause requiring the lessee to cede his rights upon a Government valuation. This would at least allow the majority to enjoy possession undisturbed by the fear that they might some day be called upon to vacate. The advantages to the Government of converting Kowloon into real leasehold property are too obvious to need insist on. The exchequer would gain, while those who aspired to something beyond a croquet ground would be able to satisfy themselves. It seems a pity that one of the very few chances of forming a healthy settlement beyond the actual limits of the island should be wantonly rejected.

It notes the reported opening of four new ports to foreign trade, but observes that "it is doubtful how far the commercial interests of British and foreign merchants will be promoted by the multiplication of open ports. It would be quite another thing if the Chinese Government could be induced to follow the example of European countries and throw the whole country open to trade."—Referring to a letter in its columns drawing attention to defects in the Colonial Shipping Act, it says the matter has not been so much overlooked as is supposed. "A Bill has been prepared, and its completion has only been delayed until the Imperial Government has settled its new Shipping Act. This Bill, which will be very comprehensive, is to deal with everything mercantile afloat in the Colony, including the officering, manning, protection, &c., of Colonial registered vessels. It is to be hoped that the Bill will, by placing all vessels on an equal footing, give general satisfaction, and redress any grievances that may exist."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

This Chinese Mail comments on the diseased pork case, and thinks the offenders should be visited with the severest punishment. They should not be allowed the option of a fine. It also publishes a despatch which the Governor of Canton has directed to his inferiors, peremptorily ordering the closing of all gambling houses.

The Chung Ngi San Po (the Chinese issue of the Daily Press) has no editorial in this issue.

The Universal Circulating Herald publishes a letter which sets forth the oppression which the Chinese merchants in the south of this province are suffering from the Customs cruisers. It says Burma is going to establish a telegraph soon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The S.S. Cassandra has gone round to Capt. Sande's ship.

The Ly-ee-moon reports that the Audacious left Saigon on Sunday for this port.

We may remind jurors that Monday is the last day for protesting against their names being included in the list.

We understand that judgment in the case of Whitall and another against Benecke Souchay & Co., will be delivered by the Full Court on Wednesday next, at 11 a.m.

The Hailong has arrived from Fisher Island, having completed delivery of the materials and stores for the Lighthouse on that Island.

The Press publishes the following telegram, dated Shanghai, 11th February:—An Imperial Edict appears in the Peking Gazette degrading Li Sitai and ordering him to Yunnan-foo for trial.

The Viceroy of Canton has issued a very strongly-worded proclamation, prohibiting gambling. He charges the inferior officials with receiving bribes, and threatens to dismiss all those in whose districts gambling shall be found.

The Press curiously stultifies its comments of yesterday on the Kennedy Road by stating that—"By a mistake in yesterday's paper, \$15,000 was the sum stated as about to be expended at present by the Government on Kennedy Road. It should have been \$1,600." This rather upsets the whole argument, we should fancy.

The Cricket Match, Club versus Officers and Men of the Garrison, was played off to-day. The following is the result:—

Garrison, 1st innings, 108  
Club, 1st innings, 62

The Garrison thus being undoubtedly winners in one innings by 41.

Saunderson scored 38 of the Club's 1st innings, and Head 28 of the 2nd, thus leaving 51 to be divided between the other nine players. Saunderson was bowled out by Newton, who displayed some excellent bowling. The best scores made by the Garrison were 38 by Bugden, and 21 each by Arkell and Pantle. The Band of the 26th was in attendance. The following is a list of the eleven:—

Onry.—A. F. Handley, W. M. Deane, J. L. P. Saunderson, F. S. Head, D. O. Travers, W. De Russell, R. B. Travers, C. P. Oatler, C. F. Nunn, G. B. Rickard, and S. Morick.

Garrison.—Major Bugden, A. A. L. Walker, 28th; Sergt. Ferguson, 28th; Pte. Newton, 80th; Lt. Farmer, 80th; O. Griffin, Esq., 80th; Lt. Sherard, 80th; Pte. Arkell, A.A., Corp. Finkish, 80th, Corp. Pantle, 28th, and C. Muddell, 80th.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Septuagesima Sunday, 18th February, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader: The Colonial Chaplain, Preacher: The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson: Genesis, i. and ii. to verse 4; Second Lesson: Revelation, xxi. to verse 3; Psalms, 1; 100; 139; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150.

Benedictus, 108; Monks: First Hymn, "When morning lifts her daisy veil," No. 138; Second Hymn, "Much in sorrow, oft in woe," No. 370.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader: The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher: The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson: Genesis, ii. from verse 4; Second Lesson: Revelation, xxi. 3 to xxi. 6; Psalms, 75; 108; 139; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150.

"Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," Boon, No. 42; Hymn after Sermon, "Saviour, blessed Saviour," No. 46 in Anthem Book.

"LA PERIOLE."

The performance last evening of the French Opera Comique Troupe was as great a success, though not so much of a surprise, as the previous one. It opened with the comical trifle, called "Avant la Noce," in which Madame Dorla and Mr. Pontet made love and bantered each other pleasantly and musically, as peasant girl and lover. In "



the poor box and to be lodged in the goal for one week.

## A LABEL.

Three boat people were charged with creating a disturbance at the Praya. The 1st defendant said the 2nd was his wife, and she had a quarrel with the 3rd, when he went to separate them. The 2nd said the 3rd defendant posted up a placard in which she was accused of being unchaste, and she abused him for it. The 3rd defendant admitted that she wrote the document, but it was dictated to him by a postman named Apling. The paper turned out to be an indecently worded proclamation accusing the 1st defendant of being a procurer for his own wife. The 1st and 2nd defendants were discharged. The 3rd was fined \$5, in default 14 days' imprisonment.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Fan Aying, a carpenter, was found having about 80 caskets of new composition nails in his possession. He was employed at the Compulsory Dock. Fined \$5, and to be exposed for one hour in the stocks at the scene of offence.

Wong Ahn, a marine hawker, was fined \$5 for unlawful possession of a basket of old copper nails and copper bolts, in default three months' hard labour.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876.  
Sir,—I wish you could make some remarks on the obstruction on the Praya West.  
Coming home last night, my foremost chair coolie was tripped up and fell flat on his face, and I was thrown on top of him out of the chair. If it had not been for him I dare say I should not have had a pleasant appearance to-day; the coolie was fortunate, poor fellow, out of his knee severely, and I dare say cannot move to-day.  
If you could make some remark on this I shall feel obliged. I must let you know where it was and what it was the coolie tripped on: just past the Novelty Iron Works, there is a rope stretched across the road from a small steamer lying at the wharf. I think this rope most dangerous, especially at night time. I wonder the police have not seen it before this.

Yours, &amp;c.,

X. O. X.

## ALMANACK PROPHECIES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.  
Sir,—If any faith can be put in the prophecies of astrologers, the year of 1876 will be an eventful one. I submit translation of the events prognosticated, which I find inserted in an Ephemeris, printed 125 years ago, in a language, the antiquity of which is claimed from the time Noah's ark rested on the mount Ararat.  
"In this year (1876) a foreign ruler shall be very much troubled by his enemies, and may also fall a victim to their rage, with great bloodshed. There shall also be a great war, by which the populace will be oppressed and dissatisfied with their respective rulers. Rulers shall always feel apprehensive of danger, with disputes, confusions, and collapse of commerce. Diseases and small-pox shall prevail; whilst pregnant women will look upon the year with suspicion."

Yours faithfully,

TRANSLATOR.

## THE NEW ROAD.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, February 12, 1876.  
Sir,—Most persons will be very glad to learn from your issue of last night that something is at last to be done about that numerous, and perhaps too little considered class, who, for excellent reasons, walk instead of riding or driving, and who for the same reasons do not subscribe to various institutions designed to provide exercise and amusement. The paucity of available walks here, more especially in summer, when it is one requisite of a walk to be tolerably level, and another to be out of the sun, has long made residence in this Colony needlessly tedious.  
It has probably occurred to many pedestrians how pleasant a path might be made by continuing the existing road past Scandal Point. At present this is one of the most pleasing walks in the Colony, but it is ridiculously short, and on arrival at the Victoria Barracks there is nothing for it but to turn back or to plunge into the heat and smells of Queen's Road and the Praya. The Military authorities would doubtless permit an extension of the road, and if half a mile were made each year till the Happy Valley was reached, the expense would never be felt.  
It is always a mistake to begin these things in the grand style. The desolate Robinson Road at Kowloon, two hundred feet wide or so, has never afforded one-tenth of the pleasure or been one-twentieth of the use that may be looked for from the excellent path lately made or making on the peninsula. A tolerably level path from the Public Gardens to the Happy Valley, and another from the Victoria Barracks to the same, but on a lower level, will require neither police, gas-lamps, nor much expense, and their usefulness will soon be seen.

I am, &amp;c.,

SOLVITUR AMBULANDO.

## LEGAL DECISIONS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.  
Sir,—A judgment reserved has become quite a stereotyped conclusion, which one reads now-a-days at the end of suits or trials heard with or without a jury in our Supreme Court, under the various jurisdictions. And another characteristic feature is that, when a judgment is delivered, on cases heard in the summary jurisdiction, in particular, it is so lengthy that one is utterly at a loss to understand the material points on which the judgment was based.  
There was no "reserving of judgment" with the late Chief Justice Adams. Even in the most intricate cases tried, a few hours were all that were needed to make his Lordship master of the facts and the law of the case. Our Court records will show how concise and comprehensive were his decisions; and those who have heard his Lordship's summings up will bear testimony to the lucid manner in which he

did so in a comparatively short time. Even the late Judge Ball, notwithstanding his impatient habits in some respects, to use a homely phrase, "fired off," and when he found longer consideration of the points brought forward was actually necessary than he could then and there afford; it was not many days after that the decision was given.

The contrast between the past and present *modus operandi* is so palpably felt by every one that it needs no enlarging upon. Our present two judges appear to have a "great deal to do," if so, that remark made by the Chief Justice to the Special Jurors in the Yape case against Ohoy Sing Nam, savoured of an uncharitable spirit. Unless the merchants have a "great deal to do" there will be but little or nothing to be done by the gentlemen of the long robe and wig, and no job-like waiting for judgments. It is to be hoped that, after having thus drawn public attention to the judicial slow-coachism, the habit of "adjourning" will be less indulged in hereafter, since the common jurors get nothing for the time they lose in hearing the most insignificant cases, or even such a sensational one as that of Sing Nam's.

Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE COMMON

JURORS FOR 1876.

## China.

SHANGHAI.  
(N. C. D. News.)

We print below a proclamation relating to the opening of coal mines at Kelung, in North Formosa, which will be read with interest. The announcement that the coal to be produced, although under the auspices of the Chinese Government, will be put on the market for sale, is especially noteworthy. We learn that the abolition of the mining duties, announced in this document, has already effected a reduction in the price of coal at Kelung. Sites have been selected in the neighbourhood of that port for the construction of dwellings for the English miners, who are expected to arrive in the course of the present year, under engagements effected by Mr. Tyack.

The establishment of a proper staff of Chinese officials in North Formosa, announced in the *Peking Gazette* of the 18th January, will doubtless have a good effect in introducing a long-needed element of order and regularity in public affairs in the island.

Proclamation by Hela, Tactai of Formosa, and the Peicadores.

The hills near Kelung are coal producing localities, the export of coal from which has of late years amounted to no less than several hundred thousand piculs. The people of those places are, however, ignorant of the true art of mining that the coal they extract is too small to be of much use in steamers and the arsenals. There being, too, a growing demand for coal, in consequence of the rapid increase in the number of Chinese steamers, and it being quite impossible to procure from abroad all the supplies that are needed, it has become a matter of the greatest necessity for the purposes of naval defence that a knowledge of the art of mining should be acquired. H. E. the Imperial Commissioner Shen having, consequently, recommended that the Yamen of Foreign Affairs should give orders to the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, Mr. Hart, for the engagement in England of a mining expert, I, on the arrival in Formosa of Mr. Tyack, the engineer selected, sent officers with him to examine in succession the various coal producing hills in the neighbourhood of Kelung. They reported, as the result of the inspection, the fitness for mining purposes, from their productiveness, of Lao-liao-k'ang and other places, distant some ten li from Kelung, and recommended the purchase of the necessary machinery and tools, the formation of a tramway, and the introduction of wheeled waggons, to be moved by pulleys, for the carrying off and shipment of the coal produced. They also proposed that the workmen should all be Chinese subjects, and that a certain number of Foreign artisans should now be engaged to instruct the local miners in the method of extracting the coal, with a view to successful results. The foregoing report having been submitted, I was subsequently informed that the proposals, which were forwarded to the Throne in a memorial jointly presented by H. E. the Imperial Commissioner, the Governor-General, and the Governor of Fukien, had obtained the Imperial sanction.

As it is to be feared, notwithstanding, in view of the novelty of the undertaking, that all members of the trading classes, both at a distance and in the neighbourhood, may not be fully informed with regard to the matter, I think it right to embody the information in a public notice. This notification is therefore issued for the information of the gentry, traders, and coal proprietors in the places referred to. Ye are to know, then, that the proposed scheme of mining at Lao-liao-k'ang is one undertaken and paid for by Government, and that the Foreign workmen whose services are to be engaged are to show the local miners the proper method of coal mining, to the end that the supplies of essential importance for the use of steamers may be obtained; that, as an encouragement to the undertaking, both Chinese and Foreign merchants will be allowed to buy, and ship the coal; that, as an act of consideration for personal interests, the "pit duties" and other miscellaneous charges at present levied on coal are, without exception, abolished; and that at such pits as are already opened elsewhere, which are not in the way of the places taken for the erection of the machinery, all coal proprietors and others may continue their operations as heretofore.

Let not the above cause you to harbour feelings of suspicion. Let each take implicit heed. Do not disobey.  
A Special Proclamation.  
October 1875.

## Japan.

OSAKA.

Yesterday the native police made a grand raid upon one of the nominally foreign kept "Billiard" or "Refreshment Saloons," situated in the Honzon. I did not hear of it till it was nearly over, but saw several batches of the prisoners tied up and marched off to the Balbancho. The police, who were in plain clothes, were many of them armed with whips, their sole weapon—if weapon it may be called—being a hank of stout cord. Yet such is the dread of the law and its officers amongst the Japanese, that resistance seems seldom to be ventured upon, and rescue on the part of the bystanders is rare. The battle came off between a band of about 100 men, and was

so successfully planned that very few of the culprits made good their escape. I could not ascertain the exact number of prisoners, but hear it was over forty. Some of them looked utter scoundrels, but others had "dups" written just as plainly on their terror-stricken countenances. Terror seemed, indeed, to have lent wings to some of them, and the way they scuttled over the tiles, leapt the walls and burst through the *shojis* must have astonished even themselves. I saw a specimen or two of their agility myself, but am sorry I missed the beginning. Of course one can pity the dupes, cajoled out of their money and bereft of their liberty as well, but for the fleecers no honest man can have any sympathy; they knowingly defied the law, and now will get their deserts. Now that this business is settled, for I do not suppose the other houses of the same stamp, after their lucky but undeserved escape, will venture to open again, I may say that I am very glad of it. It would indeed be a disgrace to Western civilization if Japanese could with impunity thus defy their country's laws under the shelter of a foreign flag. The mystery to me has been how the Native Authorities could have tolerated so impudent an evasion so long, for I am sure that no Foreign Consul would support his co-nationals in such a matter. But enough of a most despicable and humiliating subject. I hope that all but yesterday's captives have now seen the last of it.—Glad of any excuse for a holiday, the native workmen are refusing jobs on the plea of keeping up the New Year in the old style. The gangs of mochi makers, too, are busy at work steaming the snow-white mochi rice, and then slapping and banging it into that glutinous dough which all true-born Japanese deem so toothsome, but which to foreigners appears the very reverse of inviting.—The Osaka Fair has now received its instalment of foreign fruit trees from Tokio for distribution, thus at length carrying out that which I ventured to urge seven years ago. Now they should, after the manner of our horticultural societies, offer premia for the best dishes of fruit of foreign origin; and, barring apples, peaches and pears, of native too. The trees received comprise apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, almond, apricot, fig, gooseberry, currant, and vines. But I hear it has been thought a needless trouble to specify the particular varieties, although the Japanese pomologist is not much behind the European in his unpretending-looking swan-egg and the lordly jargonelle is as great almost as that between fruit of two different species.—*Hirogo News.*

Last Wednesday was the Chinese New Year's Day, and consequently the Japanese festival "Old Style." Except the letting off a quantity of crackers there was little externally to mark the day, though many Japanese made holiday and there was apparently a good deal of jollification in doors.—out of doors it could hardly be, for a more wretched day in seasons experienced in Kobe. The atmosphere was hazy, rain fell all day, and though only at intervals heavily, there was a cold wind from the North, which made the wet intensely disagreeable. Next morning the hills on the opposite coast and the tops of the higher ones behind the Settlement were white with snow, which has since melted but slowly, a cold northerly wind continuing to prevail.—Of a piece with the warlike preparations reported from other quarters, is the information that a large number of leather workers of Osaka are now being employed in the arsenal there on military accoutrements.—There is no other news in papers; though they contain several paragraphs worth clipping. For instance, a Kioto correspondent of the *Minato Shinbun* notes that in that city, the most prosperous things are the theatres and other public entertainments; the least prosperous one is the business of keeping an archery gallery. The best hotels are those of Maruman, Dairoku, Torashin and Sanokoma. The principal things worthy of note are the bridges—the streets, schools and the roadside shrines. The things noted by their dirty and robberies, fire, dogs, men with their hair dressed in old Japanese and foreign dressed natives. The things most plentiful are houses to let, notices of bankruptcy and junks. The whole city is suffering from depression of trade.—A man who found a paper containing 120 yen in some shirts he had bought at a store, returned the money to the storekeeper.—A mother-in-law, aged 50 years, who is fond of liquor and very turbulent in her cups, played ghost the other night in order to frighten her son-in-law into lending her 80 yen. He not only did not make the advance, but caused the noisy lady, when she commenced to suggest suicide and to break things, to be incarcerated in the nearest jail.—Kikakao, of Hirogo, and Kankio, of Arima, have just received bronze medals from the Austrian Exhibition; the former for an exhibit of vinegar and the latter for one of Arima bamboo-ware. Idsumi, of Nishinomiya, has received a certificate for an exhibition of *akki*. This recognition of their merits will probably stimulate Japanese to enter more fully into competition at these world's gatherings.—*News.*

## HOME ITEMS.

(From papers by the last Mail.)

The use of tobacco in the nursery is not generally recommended by the medical profession, but from the details given by a correspondent of the *Chincinnati Gazette* of the case of an infant smoker in Ohio, it seems that tobacco may be consumed with advantage in the cradle, and that the pipe or cigar occasionally proves an admirable substitute for the wet nurse. A baby in Bradford Junction was weaned with considerable difficulty at the age of two years. All the usual substitutes provided to bathhouse babies in such cases were indignantly rejected by the child; food was refused, and with hunger and constant fretting, his health failed to such a degree as to cause serious alarm to his parents. Worn out by watching and anxiety, his father, for the purpose of temporarily pacifying him, one day withdrew a cigar from his own mouth and played it in that of the child, who, eagerly grasping it, sucked away at it in silence and with evident delight. The experiment was then forwarded repeated daily with the most marvellous and gratifying results. The bad symptoms speedily disappeared, the child recovered his appetite and gained considerably in flesh. But the desire for smoking increased even more rapidly than for food. Nothing would quiet the child but tobacco, and, beginning with one cigar a day, in a twelvemonth's time he consumed no fewer than twelve cigars daily. It was then noticed that he suffered in health; became nervous, and displayed little of that healthy vivacity to

things around him that is so characteristic of very young children. The quantity was therefore reduced to five cigars a day, and the child now continues at that number with every appearance of good health and bodily growth.

In 1860-81 the returning battalions would be the 1st batt. 6th, 50th, 2nd batt. 60th Rifles, and 92nd Highlanders from India, and the 28th and 71st from the colonies the six taking their place being the 28th, 30th, 41st, 61st, and 78th, and 93rd Highlanders.

Alas has a great deal to say this week about skating—at the new-fashioned rinks of course, there being no frozen ponds this season. The novel idea of a dance on wheels, so cleverly initiated by the Scots Greys at Brighton, is likely, it appears, soon to bear fruit, for it is said Sir Albert Sassoon is going to give a fancy-dress ball on skates. On such an occasion there will no doubt be a large assemblage of the kings and queens of history, so that one may expect to hear a good deal of the fall of monarchs, and there will probably be a considerable amount of backsliding. The problem as to what is the best material for a skating-rink is nothing to the battle of the roller-skates. There are at least a dozen varieties of these in the field, all candidates for public favour, and each in its turn claiming to be the skate par excellence.

The Hour thinks it is easy now to see in what a critical position we should have been placed had this Malay trouble come upon us whilst we were fighting the Burmese or Chinese, or, worse still, both combined. Neither Calcutta nor Hongkong could have spared troops for Singapore, and the European population would have been almost at the mercy of its mixed and turbulent population. Happily we have had our warning, and this important settlement is no longer likely to be left defenceless, whatever our desire for economy may be. There ought, indeed, to be no difficulty in getting plenty of recruits from the Sikhs or Ghoraks, who would, under good officers, be quite a match for Malays or any others, and who would thus greatly lessen our difficulty whatever the immediate result of our intervention in the peninsula may be. One plan has been suggested which, we confess, would seem to go long way towards the solution of the problem. The King of Siam is a good neighbour. He has never given us trouble, and is disposed to live on even closer terms of amity.—He does, we believe, actually claim a portion of the Malayan peninsula at this moment; and as he is in all probability strong enough to hold it, we should, at any rate, be spared any difficulty with his new frontier-line, whilst we would diminish our own responsibilities by one-half. Of course, if we abandon the protectorate, there is an end of the affair. But that is not a very likely result of our intervention. So the King of Siam may prove useful.

The death of Lady Chesterfield following upon that of Mrs. Childers, under equally lamentable circumstances, has provided the medical journals with a text on which to hang one of their "customary dissertations" touching on the incantations use of powerful drugs as alleviators of pain. The cause of Lady Chesterfield's death was an overdose of tincture of opium. Mrs. Childers was supposed to have been suffocated with the fumes of chloroform; and in both cases the habit which the sufferers had acquired of keeping a supply of the anodyne beside them when they could have recourse when pain attacked them with intolerable sentences, seems to have been dangerous, to say the least. It is a truism to say that drugs which are poisons should be only handled with freedom when the hands are skilled; and when our excellent contemporary, the *Lancet*, gravely remarks that "the indiscriminate practice of self-doctoring generally cannot be too strongly discountenanced," we feel that the opinion has that inevitable touch of the professional which may be something of a platitude and even a selfish one, without ceasing therefore to be useful. But, after all, can medical science, which we are told in numerous annual lectures and at scientific congresses, is always active and always gaining fresh triumphs—can it do no more than tell people madmen with pain that they run a serious risk in relieving their agonies by the only means available? Since Dr. Simpson invented or utilized chloroform, we seem to have stood still; we have not discovered the mode of rendering it safe in unskilled hands, and what is much worse, we have not discovered any really new anodyne which may be perfectly safe whether the stopper escapes from a phial or not, and whether or not the trembling hand of the sufferer convulsed with pain falls a few extra drops of the tincture or the ether. Yet, inasmuch as we cannot always have a doctor at our elbows to measure out the dose with mathematical and cold-blooded precision, some such revelation of science is what we want, rather than barren lectures on caution. Surely the numerous experiments of the last thirty years might have taught us something more of the "mystery of pain" and the means of assuaging it.

There is an opportunity for some painter with a love of the animal creation to emulate Sir Edwin Landseer's well-known work, "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," by giving us the portrait of the newest elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Mabel, as a companion picture. Mabel belongs to that fine breed of dogs, the English bull-terrier, and is the property of Lieut. Murphy, of the Royal Artillery. She accompanied her gallant owner (who will be remembered by those of us who went through the Abyssinian War, or were in garrison at Aden with the post ten years), on his expedition in search of Livingston in company with Cameron, Dillon, and Moffat. Of those four brave men but one remains to carry out the mission of explorer; one succumbed to climate, a second committed suicide while under the influence of painful illness, and Lieut. Murphy broke down in health and had to leave after a march of 1,600 miles from Gambia to Abyssinia and back. In this weary struggle through regions of pestilence, under a blistering sun, the stout-hearted Irishman was followed by his faithful friend, the English dog. The *Times* of India states that Mabel was Livingston's companion, but that is a mistake, unless it is to be understood in the sense that she followed him to the coast.

The theatrical world has its sensation in an action brought by Mr. Henry Irving against *Theatricals* for publishing a trade advertisement to a distinguished actor, declaring him to be "in a distinguished manner responsible for the disgusting bloodshed and other immorality

of the present day." Mr. Irving complains that the charges made are not criticism, and repeats in the witness-box the gross accusations brought against him. The case is not concluded.

A citizen of Lexington has in his possession a quill which has a remarkable history. It was given to Henry Clay in 1824, with an injunction not to cut it until he was elected President, when he was to write his first Message with it. In case he was not elected it was not to be cut until a "constitutional President" wrote a constitutional Message for all the States. After Mr. Clay's death it was given to Millard Fillmore, but he was likewise unable to use it. During the last campaign the owner determined to give it to Mr. Greeley should he be elected. The quill, which is still uncut, is over 3 ft. long, and is as large round as a man's thumb.

## TRIAL OF A GOVERNMENT DREDGER.

The trial trip of a very powerful dredger, which has been built to the order of the Indian Government at Renfrew, took place on Thursday week in the presence of Messrs. Ritherden and Hyde, Government Inspectors, and other gentlemen interested in such work. This fine vessel has been finished in a very handsome manner. The docks, compartments, and other fittings are all of oak, and ample accommodation is provided by fore and aft cabins for the officers and crew. The engine is an improved surface condensing with steam starting expansion valve fitted to high pressure cylinder, and all modern improvements. The boiler is worked to 80 lbs pressure and is fitted with Adam's patent Safety Valve. The engine and boiler are surrounded with a commodious iron casing with every appliance for ventilation. The trial consisted of loading several hopper barges, off Garvel Point, Greenock, after which the main gearing was disconnected and the propellers put in motion, when the vessel steamed down the Frith with four barges in tow at a very quick rate of speed. Altogether the results were very satisfactory. On coming up again, several gentlemen were landed at Princes Pier. The dredger steamed up to Renfrew, where she will be fitted out previous to her sailing for India, where she will be engaged at the Government works in Coochin harbour and elsewhere.—In noticing the trial trip, the *Greenock Advertiser* says:—"The large new twin screw combined tug and dredger, 'Albuquerque,' recently constructed for the Indian Government, by W. Simons & Co., Renfrew, was tested off Greenock, at Garvel Point, by the Government Inspectors, Messrs Ritherden and Hyde, of London. The vessel soon cut into the bank, and at once filled four hopper barges at the rate of 500 tons per hour, this being the rate which was expected. Dredging was then suspended, and the vessel then lifted simultaneously by steam its four mooring anchors, at same time elevating its bucket girder and transferring its power to the propellers. It then proceeded under steam down the Clyde, taking tow the lighters or barges it had just loaded. The party on board having adjourned to the fine tea cabin, where cake and wine was served. Mr. Simons in the chair—success to the 'Albuquerque' and its owners was given, and responded to by Mr. Ritherden, who expressed the satisfaction Mr. Hyde and he felt at the result of the trial of this novel steamer. The Chairman then gave the Clyde Lighthouse Trust, thanking them for allowing the trial of the vessel on their dredging ground. Mr. Graham, secretary to that Trust, replied, and congratulated the Indian Government on the acquisition of such a powerful vessel, at the same time expressing his regret that his Trustees had not such a dredger to cut through the Garvel Point obstructions to the navigation. He also congratulated the constructors in thus adding to their wide reputation, as by their efforts and improvements dredging had now been brought to a scientific precision formerly unknown, and in comparison to the old type of dredger, the difference might be compared to that between the old Brown Bess musket and breech-loading rifle. The party from London were then landed at Greenock for the train, and the *Albuquerque* steamed on to Renfrew to receive masts, rigging, and outfit for the voyage to Coochin, India.

CHARLES MATTHEWS' FAREWELL AT ENGLISH'S.

At English's Theatre Calcutta on Jan. 12, Mr. Charles Matthews addressed the house as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Happening to be in Calcutta, and having nothing better to do, I thought I would take a farewell benefit—and taking a farewell benefit, I thought it necessary, according to custom, to say a few words before parting. I have nothing very original to remark; and if I had I have lived in such a whirl since my arrival here, that I have not had time to collect my scattered thoughts. My eyes have been dazzled with diamonds, pearls, emeralds, and cloth of gold; with rajahs, maharajahs, and babus, balls, dinners, garden-parties, races, regattas, steeples, obelisks, polo matches, tent-pegging, illuminations, fireworks, receptions, *levees*, presentations, installations. All sorts of excitements have succeeded each other in such hot haste, that it has been really hard work to follow, and hopeless to describe them. Luckily, however, that is unnecessary, as you have all witnessed them as well as I. The only labour you have been spared has been the fatigue of daily rehearsals consequent upon an almost daily change of performances. In London the work is lighter; after two or three weeks of careful rehearsal, a successful new piece has a run of two or three hundred nights, giving a man breathing time; while here the actors have to shovel in the words—like coaling a steamer, discharging them again next day, and taking in another cargo. It is, therefore, only justice to make allowance for any little shortcomings, and give Mr. English credit for his courage under very sad and trying circumstances, and her company for their unremitting brain work.

"When I first came out, I contemplated a stay of some two or three months, having been assured that to play more than once or twice a week would be out of the question, as the heat would be so excessive that I should have to lie on my back, prostrated by the aid of a punkah. Instead of which, I have found the climate so enjoyable that I have been able to play nightly without inconvenience, thus abridging my stay, and bringing my engagement to an end in half the time I anticipated. Indeed, our sojourn here has been so short and so full of delightful and novel excitement that on our return home it will appear like a pleasant dream, and we shall sorely be able to resist the thought that it has been rendered more agreeable by the extreme kindness and

attention we have received. I was a little disappointed at first with the 'City of Palaces,' expecting to see nothing but marble studded with precious stones, disappointed also at the lack of elephants. I have only seen two since I have been in Calcutta—two little fellows about the size of polo ponies, who were invited to meet the Prince of Wales on his first arrival at Government House, but who grew so very sleepy, that they were sent home and put to bed before His Royal Highness made his appearance. I am told that elephants are not allowed in the city for fear of their frightening the horses; but from what I have seen of the native cattle in the streets, I should say they were more likely to frighten the elephants. The grand parade of seven hundred and fifty at Barrackpore, with their painted foreheads, was a magnificent sight, and we are promised an introduction to a number of splendid specimens to-morrow at Barrackpore. I hope we shall not be disappointed. I announced my intention of making my re-entry into London on one of the largest I could obtain, but I fear, after all, I shall have to drive up in a native bullock barouche—a 'byle garee,' I believe it is called. It is true I might present myself in a palanquin, as a more dignified conveyance, but I should be afraid of being mistaken for a patient on his way to the hospital, for such was my impression on first beholding the funeral looking 'palki'—I believe 'palki' is the correct name. My Hindustani is not very pure I am aware. I have only mastered a few useful phrases, such as 'Raho,' 'Jaldi jao,' 'Ag lao,' and 'Pani lao,' and am not quite sure that I know what they really mean. Some words though, I must confess, are significant enough. For instance, husbands are designated by the term *masum*—a term, I fear, sometimes used by Mem Sahibs, without being aware that they are speaking Hindustani.

"But though disappointed at the first sight of the 'City of Palaces,' I soon found, on driving among its innumerable palatial villas, and visiting their elegant and costly interiors, that the epithet was well deserved and quite appropriate, and if I may be permitted to add another title, I would proclaim it the 'City of Politeness and Hospitality.'

"Allow me to thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the support you have given me, and for the many kind attentions received by myself and my 'Mem Sahib,' and to assure you, though far away, that we shall never forget them."

This speech was amusingly delivered by Mr. Matthews, and was received with laughter and applause by the audience, who numbered among them the Viceroy, the performance being under His Excellency's patronage.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 602½  
credit, 607½  
" Old Patna, cash, 601  
" credit, 606  
" New Benares, cash, 687½  
" credit, 672½  
" Old Benares, cash, 686  
" credit, 680  
" New Malwa, cash, 686  
" credit, 680  
" Allowance Teels, 4 a 8  
" Old Malwa, cash, 680  
" credit, 686  
" Allowance Teels, 4 a 16

CAMPHOR, ... 144 a 15

QUICKSILVER, ... 91

SALT PETRE, ... 5 a 5½

## Exchange.

Bank 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½  
Credit 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 a 4/  
On Calcutta, Bank Demand, ... 2 227  
" Bombay, demand, ... 2 227  
" Shanghai, demand, ... 72½  
" Shanghai, 10 days' sight, ... 73  
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 2, ... —  
Sycee, ... —  
Mexicans, ... —  
Gold Leaf, ... 25.50  
English Sovereign, ... 5.06  
Australian Sovereign, ... 5.06  
Discount, ... 6 a 8

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank 7 per cent. prem.  
I.R. Fire Ins. Co., \$650  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145  
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 36 ½ ds.  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1825  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600  
Ohinese Insurance Co., \$220  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850  
C. & J. Martins Ins., Tls. 107  
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 605  
H.K. & M. S. S. Co., 5 ds.  
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 75  
Shanghai Steam S. Co., Tls. 75  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 ds.  
Ohinese Imperial Loan, \$101. 10/

## Temperatures.

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer &amp; Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M., ... 63  
Do. 1 P.M., ... 64  
Do. Maximum, ... 64½  
Do. Minimum, over night, ... 67  
Barometer—9 A.M., ... 30.240  
Do. 1 P.M., ... 30.190

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is given in the London &amp; China Express, dated December 31—

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20, Stad Amsterdam (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai and Yokohama.  
Dec. 27, Nestor, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 29, Rota, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 30, Diomed (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.  
Dec. 31, Oxfordshire (str.), from London to China.  
Dec. 31, Bolton Will, for Hongkong (after repairing).

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Swan Canal, Orkla, Hankow, Flintshire, Glenorchy.

Sailing Vessels.

Ziba, Forward Ho, Undine, Paul Marie.

At Liverpool.

Patricius (str.), Reaford, Chandra (str.), At Glasgow.



## Portfolio.

## LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

Why live, when life is sad,  
Death only sweet?  
Why fight, when closest fight  
Lies in defeat?  
Why pray, when purest prayer  
Dark thoughts assail?  
Why strive, and strive again,  
Only to fail?  
Why hope, when life has proved  
Our best hopes vain?  
Why love, when love is fraught  
With so much pain?  
Why not cool heart and brain  
In the deep wave?  
Why not lie down and rest  
In the still grave?  
Live, there are many sound  
Needing thy care,  
Pray, there is One at hand  
Helping thy prayer,  
Fight, for the love of God,  
Not for renown,  
Strive, but in His great strength,  
Not in thine own.  
Hugs, there is heaven's joy  
Laid up for thee,  
Love, for true love outlives  
All agony,  
Fight, pray, and wrestle on,  
Loving God best;  
Then, when thy work is done,  
Lie down and rest.

—The Quiver.

Good and bad men are less so than they seem.

Clouds are the brightest gem of criticism.

—Dinah.

Children are the to-morrow of society.

—Whately.

Life is short, and perhaps this is the best thing about it.

Not but cowardly habitually colour their beads.

The brave dye but once.

Pedagogues are a risky article to deal in; they too often spin on our hands.

The keenest abuse of our enemies will not hurt us so much in the estimation of the discerning, as the injudicious praise of our friends.

Many a man thinks it's virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it's only a full stomach.

One should be grateful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

We can only find happiness in perfection; and perfection is the absolute condition attached to the production of every work of art.

Provided the chosen object is a worthy and artistic one, let it be of higher or a lower degree, no matter evidence of mastery may be given within a small circumference.

—Louis Alther.

Oh how many cheap, exquisite joys are these five senses the inlet; and who is he that can look on the beautiful scenes of the morning, lying in the freshness of the dew, and the joyful light of the risen sun, and not be happy!

Cannot God create another world many times more fair, and cast over it a mantle of light many times more lovely, and wash it with purer dew than ever dropped from the eyelids of the morning?

—Edward Irving.

The Christian must be filled with one spirit, guided by one standard, throughout his whole existence.

The same refreshing breezes visit him while toiling through the Valley of Humiliation, or climbing the Delectable Mountains, resting in the land of Beulah, or passing through the Dark River made bright by the faces of shining ones leaning from the other side.

In the fatigues and the triumphs of his course, his hand is the same; the air that strengthens him the only air in which he can breathe freely, is the pure atmosphere of Light and Love that flows down to him from his Father's House through the open gates of the Beautiful City and over the Celestial Hills.

—Lucy Larncom.

To me, God has promised, not the Heaven of the ascetic temper, or the dogmatic theologian, or of the subtle mystic, or of the stern martyr ready alike to inflame and bear; but a Heaven of purified and permanent affections; of a book of knowledge with eternal life, and unbounded capacities to read it, of these we love ever round as never misapprehending us or being harassed by us; of glorious work to do and adequate facilities to do it; a world of solved problems, as well as of realised ideals. The many mansions in my Father's House are many, not in number only, but in variety.

—Greg.

When Alexander offered to do Diogenes any favour he might ask, the philosopher, contemplating in the sun a far nobler object than the conqueror of the world, and setting higher value on his beams than on the brightest rays of royalty, only begged the monarch to step aside, not stand between him and the sun.

How rare such an answer on the part of a Cynic, it was a noble speech from you to any and every object that would steal your heart from Christ.

Let Him who is all your salvation be all your desire. Is He not father than the children of men, more lovely than the loveliest, "the chiefest among thousands," "the altogether lovely." —Dr. Guthrie.

A Word to Gossips.—Don't be a gumbler. Some people contrive to get hold of the prickly side of everything, to run against all the sharp corners, and find out all the disagreeable things. Half the strength spent in growling would often set things right. You may as well make up your mind, to begin with, that no one ever found the world quite as he would like it; but you are to take your share of the trouble and bear it bravely. You will be very sure to have burdens laid upon you that belong to other people, unless you are a shirk yourself; but don't grumble. If the work needs doing, and you can do it, never mind about the other boy who ought to have done it and didn't. Those workers who fill up the gaps, and smooth away the rough spots, and finish up the job that others left undone—they are the true peace-makers, and worth a whole regiment of gossips.

## PAULINE.

On the dreary evening of a dull November day, when the lamplight glared faintly from the windows of a faded London square, and two young ladies and their luggage were deposited at the door. Then the door opened and a flood of light streamed out into the night air, giving a cheery promise of welcome that was not contradicted, for the two girls, ascending the wide staircase, were met by the landing by a tall, stately lady, whose

statelyness gave way as soon as she saw them, and she embraced them warmly, with all the kisses and tears.

"Aunt Mathilde," exclaimed the younger, and darker of the two, "how glad I am to see you!"

"And I also," echoed her companion.

"How can I ever thank you for giving me this great pleasure? When Madame said that Mrs. Stanmore had invited me, I could not believe it."

"Gail," said Aunt Mathilde, "if you please, my dear," said Mrs. Stanmore, whilst the tears stood in her eyes and her lips quivered.

"The girl looked up in surprise, she had never seen the stately lady before."

"I know your grandmother," answered Mrs. Stanmore abruptly; "we were once like sisters. And now, as you have had a long journey and must be in need of refreshment, go and take off your wraps and make haste down to tea."

Then the girls went away and the stately old lady sat down by the drawing-room fire. She leaned back in her chair and closed her eyes.

"So like Paul," she murmured. "Paul's grandmother, working away in a boarding-school! That must not be if I can help it. Paul and Nina's grandmother. I don't wonder that Milly took a fancy to her. If she returns after the holidays it will be her own fault and not mine."

No mused the lady of the house; and her thoughts went back to the days when she and the French girl's grandmother had been sworn allies, until love stepped in and made a quarrel of it. They had never spoken again. It was the old story. Two girls in love with the same hero and the chosen one, and the other was left disconsolate. Disconsolate only for a time, for Mathilde de Broni married an Englishman to whom she became deeply attached.

Of Paul and his wife she lost sight. They, after a struggle with poverty, both died, and Mrs. Stanmore had well-nigh forgotten them, when suddenly the name of the little French governess struck her and the result was that Pauline Valenoy was invited to London for the Christmas holidays.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE PAST.

The girls in their comfortable bed-rooms discussed their reception. And as day crept on, in the delightful twilight hour before the lamps were lighted, bit by bit of the past was unrolled, and Aunt Mathilde found herself growing younger through the history of her early life.

"It was at Hoochfield," she said, "that your grandmother and I were at school, and formed a school-girl friendship. I have often thought that I should like to see the place again—the old, convent-looking school-house, the public gardens, the soldiers, and the students. Ah! I remember every stone of the place. I believe I should have made a pilgrimage there if I had not been too old to go so far alone."

"Go now, Aunt Mathilde, and take us with you," said Mildred, suddenly, whilst Pauline's eyes shone with a great light, though she said nothing.

"We might manage it in Pauline's holidays," continued Mildred; "she has two more months of idleness."

"Pauline will have no more holidays," returned Mrs. Stanmore, shortly.

"But Pauline," rejoined Mildred.

"That is to say," explained Mrs. Stanmore, "she will not have occasion for any. I have arranged that she shall not go back to Madame, and that I shall have two children instead of one to live with me."

Mildred sprang up and clasped her hands; then she kissed Mrs. Stanmore vehemently, saying that "she was the dearest, best, Aunt Mathilde that ever lived, and was repaying good for evil, for Paul had certainly behaved very badly."

"Nonsense," said Aunt Mathilde, "what has that to do with it?"

Pauline listened in bewilderment, and now was sobbing at Mrs. Stanmore's feet.

"It is for Pauline to say yes or no," said Mrs. Stanmore, gently stroking the girl's hair.

"Yes, yes, yes!" exclaimed Mildred, "of course it is yes."

"You are too good, madame," began the French girl.

"Aunt Mathilde, if you please," interrupted Mrs. Stanmore; "and I am not good. It is all as it should be; and I have not had so much to be angry for, after all, since my life has been full of happiness."

"Yes, it is indeed all as it should be; and in the summer we will go to Hoochfield," added Mildred.

HOCHFIELD.

It was exactly as Mrs. Stanmore had described it, in spite of the many years that had been added to its age. The growth it had made had not effaced its old landmarks; and Aunt Mathilde and the girls made satisfactory expeditions and passed at different points of interest.

The school-house was a school-house no longer, but was turned into a *parsonage*; and here Mrs. Stanmore took up her abode in a pretty suite of rooms looking upon the old garden, not altered from former days, with the fountain and sun-dial in their old places.

The University, too, had not changed its position; nor the old church; nor the public gardens; and many a house was pointed out as having in old days contained good friends of Aunt Mathilde.

"Here," said she, waving her parasol elegantly in the direction of a flight of steps, "here your grandmother and I stood and watched the torchlight procession at poor Herman Rosenheim's funeral; and as she spoke her parasol struck a young Lieutenant of cavalry, who was walking leisurely along the street, full in the face."

"A thousand pardons!" said she.

But the poor Lieutenant was for the moment blinded; the blow had been sharp and the eye already showed symptoms of swelling.

Aunt Mathilde was in dismay. What could she do? She was profuse in apologies and explanations.

The Lieutenant accepted the situation pleasantly; cards were exchanged, and he promised to call upon her the next day and report himself.

And not only the next day, but very frequently. And he said his way to the old parsonage in the charming garden, and when he came to the front door, and had not many minutes to spare.

Mrs. Stanmore found him very delightful and very useful, for he was ready to accompany her and her ladies, and he called both girls—anywhere and everywhere.

Mildred did not hesitate to express her favorable opinion of him and was on the best possible terms at once. Pauline was more reserved in her praise.

"You will not speak well of him, because he is the enemy of your country," said Mildred, laughing. "You would not fall in love with him for nothing, as you have done."

the way, and leave him to me, as I am surrounded by no such reverential dispositions. Pauline blushed, and answered, a little warmly, "I am scarcely fond of the Prussians."

DOUBTFUL.

Aunt Mathilde said nothing; but she began to have misgivings. Was the old story of herself and Nina going to be played over again? Sometimes she thought the Lieutenant liked only her; sometimes she thought she doubted if he cared for either.

If he brought bouquets, Mildred's was presented with many pretty speeches, whilst Pauline was told down hesitatingly, as if he thought it impossible that she would care to accept it.

Certainly Aunt Mathilde had detected him, in the midst of his gay speech to Mildred, glancing furtively to see if Pauline had noticed his flowers. But Pauline simply thanked him, and never even touched the bouquet until he had departed; then she took it to her own room and no one ever saw it again.

So went on Mildred and the Lieutenant, and were in friendly terms, then over, and she never seemed so happy as when he was near; they had their lively jokes together, and "Aunt Mathilde" and "the French girl" were a constant refrain under the trees; whilst there was a restraint between him and Pauline, although at times it seemed as if he were anxious to win her favor.

Aunt Mathilde became more and more bewildered, and at length decided it would be best to quit Hoochfield before matters grew more serious.

"And what shall I do without my Lieutenant?" asked Mildred. "Oh, Aunt Mathilde, you cannot be so cruel as to spoil all my pleasure! Do stay a little longer!"

A SURPRISE.

Lieutenant von Alten was overwhelmed with sorrow when he heard of Mrs. Stanmore's determination. He had been in a dream, and had imagined, as people usually do in that condition, that his dream would last forever; but this sudden announcement had effectually awakened him.

He was standing on the balcony outside Mrs. Stanmore's window, waiting for the return of the party, who had gone out for a walk. Presently the sitting-room door opened, and some person came into the room. Not one of those he wished to see, he thought, for he had stationed himself so as to command all the approaches to the house; therefore, he did not move, and the person drew a chair up to the table and began to write. Then he was tempted to glance aside; it was Pauline, in a moment he was by her side. Pauline, startled, said, "I am happy to find you here, and you are so sudden, this going away. Oh, madame, you must know, you must have seen, you are kind, your heart will plead, you will have pity!"

He was much agitated; but Pauline, who had been serving herself for what she expected must come, answered quietly, "Certainly! I will help you to the utmost. You may depend upon me."

The Lieutenant looked as though he did not quite comprehend, and he went on as well as his agitation would permit.

"Madame must surely know my heart—my love!"

"I have never doubted it, Mildred is worthy of it."

"Mildred!" exclaimed Lieutenant von Alten. "It is not of her, but of yours! I would speak, is it possible you have not known?"

And as he spoke a new light fell upon Pauline, and she read aright much that she had misinterpreted. And for a moment a great joy filled her heart; but it was only for a moment; the next a chill ran through her, and she started up with a sigh of distress.

It was the old story over again; a woman's requite her benefactor by bringing grief upon his name? Never! and she looked up resolutely at Lieutenant von Alten.

"Aldon, monsieur," she said, "do not seek to see me again; it is a pity that we ever met; and she glided away, leaving the Lieutenant standing motionless with despair and confusion."

THE CEMETERY AT HOCHFIELD.

There is a beautiful cemetery at Hoochfield, wherein lies the grave of Paul and Nina Valenoy; who died within a week of each other in the year 1845.

Pauline had often visited this cemetery of late, and beside the grave of her grandparents had communed with her heart, and tried to still its wild tumult. To-day her first impulse was to hasten thither, and, sinking down on the flower-strewn turf, to pour, as it were, her grief into the ears of those who were lying beneath.

She grieved for herself, and Mildred also, and wished that the second Paul had never come between them. Still as far as she was concerned, Mildred should have no cause for sorrow. How thankful she was that they were to leave Hoochfield so soon, and then perhaps in time it would all be forgotten!

At length, exhausted with her emotion, and overcome by the heat of the day, she fell asleep with her head resting on the grassy mound.

"What is the matter with every one?" said a lively voice.

Pauline started up.

"Here you are," said Mildred, "with your eyes red and swollen, and I found the Lieutenant at our lodgings looking as white as a ghost, and scarcely able to make his address properly. What is the matter?"

"I have been asleep," answered Pauline, wearily.

"What were you doing before you went to sleep? And why have you sent the poor Lieutenant away when you knew that he has taken your heart with him?"

"Milly!"

"Pauline, my dear, do you think I am stupid? Have I not seen exactly how matters stood, whilst you and Aunt Mathilde have been blithering and chattering? There is not the slightest necessity for romance, and self-satisfaction. Look at the Lieutenant von Alten. Do not be so silly as the husband of my friend. I have no desire to marry a Frenchman, but I do not wish to be a Frenchman, and I think that is the only way that could be devised for settling your national differences."

Pauline started to her feet.

"Here! Lieutenant von Alten," said Mildred, calling to a tall figure lingering in the distance. "I have your everything right for you. There was just a little mistake, as there always will be if people persist in paying attention to one person whilst they are in love with another. Fortunately, as this case, there has been no harm done. As you were in the habit of saying, 'as you have done,'

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